THE DARRY EVENTSON THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

A TOUGH OF THE GOUT. When Sydenham, our father of medicine, disconreed of gont, and felt in his own toe as he wrote, he found one poor comfort in the fact "that gout, unlike any other disease, kills more rich men than poor, more wise than simple. Great kings, emperors, generals, admirals, and philosophers, have all died of gout. Hereby Nature shows her impartiality, since thos whom she favors in one way as she williets in an-

other." It is always the rich uncle or father in the farce, or the hing in the burlesque, or the leading statesman in parliament, who limps with a gonty leg; and, until of late years, when gont has become rather common among the poor, there has been a sense that good was, at any rate, a respectable disease to have Savages never have it. There can be no doubt that it is one of the fruits of civilization, and a very carly fruit. Gout troubled the old gentleman who sat in the Arcolagus, and they had it in all forms. Their physicians called it a foot seizure (pediagra) when it eliced the foot, a hand seizure (chinagra) when it took its victim by the hand, or gonaga if it pinched the knee, or aribrits, if it in goings. If it pinched the latee, or arthritis, if it in-liamed several joints. It was first called gout at the end of the thirteenth contury, from the Latin for a drop, because it was supposed to be caused by a humor distilled drop by drop into the joints. Seneca counted it among the signs of Homan de generation in luxury that even the women go their equal share of gout; gout being a disease rare in women, and, when it does occur, occur-ring in them usually when they are advanced. rare in women, and, when it does occur, occur ring in them usually when they are advanced in life. The disease, said a doctor of Galen's time, is one that "none but the gods can truly understand" its coming and going; and that the doctor told the case of a gouty man, who, is an interval of his disorder, won a foot-race at the Olympic games. In much later time the appearance of the chalk-stones formed in gouty joints, combined with knowledge of one cause of gout to suggest the theory, that they were deposits of the tarrar of when. It was comety not venture if corn.

It was crusty port venting its crustiness Suppose that a man who considers himself quite healthy is to have his first attack of gout. He goes to bed happy, and is awakened after a few hours' sleep, usually between one and four in the morning, with pain in the ball of one great toe, which increases with a sense of burning and throbbing, and he finds the next morning that his toe is swollen with a deep red shining skin.

Moreover, it is so exquisitely tender, that during
the height of the attack he cannot bear the
weight of the bed clothes or the shaking of the bed by footsteps in the room. There are a series of such attacks. Then the swelling abates. In a few days the skin itches and peels off, and there is in the joint only some little remaining ten-derness. That is the form of a brisk attack in a man otherwise healthy. Gout has a partiality for gnawing at a man's great toe. Of five hundred and sixteen cases of gout observed by S'r C. Scudamore, three hundred and fourteen Sir C. Scudamore, three hundred and fourteen seized on the great toe of one foot only, twenty-seven fastened upon both the great toes, but only two fastened upon the thumb, only fineen touched in any way the hand or wrist. In not more than five cases in a hundred, in point of fact, is any joint affected with the true gout where the big toe has not been, or is not, also a sufferer, and in those cases there has usually been some local injury to cause the sout to appear first in some other than its gont to appear first in some other than its natural place. As for the pain, "Screw your joint," said a Frenchman, "in a vice till you can, no longer bear the pressure, that is ricematism; then give the vice another twist, that's gout." Gout having once selzed on its chosen outwork, has a tendency to fight its way upward, first storming the ankles, then making an agly rush upon the knee, then taking possession of the hands above the elbows. There used to be a supersition that gout lengthons life, and Callen endorsed the maxim that the only remedy for it was "patience and flannel." But he would not now be considered a wise man who should resign himself thus to the mercy of an enemy that can deal fatal blows, though it does usually kill when it has made death welcome by depriving life of all its pleasure. A man otherwise healthy, who is careful of diet, may indeed live beyond his eightieth year after suffering from gont for more than half a century; he may remain free from chalkstone, stiffness, and de-formity, and suffer only few and slight attacks in his old age. But with many the gout remains long enough in a joint to destroy its flexibility, or to deposit chalkstones, which were so called when people supposed them so to be. They are not chalk, and they may contain no particle of lime, but they contain a large proportion of a sait—urate—of soda. Chalicstones are much more commonly absent than present; or they are not very often present as visible disfigurement. In a slight degree they are often to be found, and if they occur anywhere fit any degree, they are found usually on the ear, commonly near the thin upper edge, as little pearly spots, or a single spot that may be smaller than a pin's head; they give out, when picked, a milky fluid; or such a spot may be as large as a split pea, and, when hard, is firmly fastened to the gristle of the ear. These testify to the altered condition of the blood, the difference being that while it may retain all other natural constituents in just proportion, it

other natural constituents in just proportion, it has two constituents, always there, but properly only in small proportion, combined as urace of soda, and existing in unnatural excess. It is the business of the kidneys to remove all but a very latter of the hidneys to remove all but a very little of the grate of soda formed within the body When they fail to do that, and it accumulates, its irritation causes gout. Dr. Garrod, whose book on the subject representing the researches of seven-teen years, has contrived an ingenious way of discovering whether a man has gouty blood. He puts into a flat glass dish about a spoonful of the serum or fluid part of the blood to be tested, adds a few drops of ascette acid, and then puts into the mixture one or two fine but rough ultimate fibres from a piece of unwashes luckaback or other lines. After standing undisturbed two or three days—the time varying with the state of the atmosphere—if there be too much uric seld in the blood it will have crystallized like sugar candy round the linen fibro, and its crystals will easily be recogn sed under the interscope. These facts, apparently so simple, represent a marked recent advance in medical know-ledge. Apart from the different course of symptoms, the presence of an excess of this acid in the blood, as shown by the thread test, emphati cally prevents all possible confusion between gont and rheumatism. Where the serum of freshly-drawn blood will show it, it will be shown also by the fluid that a blister draws, if it be not

also by the finia that a biaster draws, it is conot a bilister placed over an inflamed surface.

But if urate of soda in the blood gives men the gout, what gives them the urate of soda? Is it all the doing of old crusty port? Certainly not. In the first place there is a haveditary tendency so strong that Dr. Cullen even thought all gout the reditary. In three cases out of five, or at any rate in more than half the cases, gout may be second back to retreate or grandwards. traced back to parents or grandparents. It is part of many a man's rich inheritance. "A fepart of many a man's rich inheritance. "A few years eince, says Dr. Garrod, "I was consulted by a gentieman laboring under a severe form of gout, with chalksisen, and, although not more than fifty years old, he had suffered from the disease for a long period. On inquiry, I ascertained that for upwards of four centuries the eldest son of the family had invaribly been afflicted with gout when he came into possession of the family estate."

And so when a man sets up for himself a gout that he has not inherited, he has something at any rate which he will probably leave to his children. A first attack of gout is seldom seen in a patient youngerthan twenty or older than sixty-six, the greater number of such attacks occur between the thirtieth and fortieth year; but inherited gout sometimes ap-

tieth year; but inherited gout sometimes aprery early. When a man sets up gout need, he gets it by use of fermented Had there been no fermented drinks, obably would never have existed. But t drinks tend in different degrees to it, and the latest information on that the difference of the state of

at York Castle is panelled in at use of port ised a good height from the groun years when the sort of gaugway there is to the he lighter count only see the back of the ampagae, but when

tronger Steaker

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Evening Telegraph

\*\*Example of the property of the four years from gont, which was becoming chronic. It had been established without any nelp of his fore-fathers, by the habit of repeatedly drinking pales le in small quantities at a time, though the total amount in the day was considerable. It is curious that while strong distilled spirit slows not produce that while strong distilled spirit slows not produce. cont, fermented drinks are liable to do so in pro portion to their strength. Addity is not the cause, nor sugar; for meld claret is comparatively but mises, while sherry and port, the least acid of wines, are the most powerful for mischief; so, to, liquors the least sweet may be the most hancrul. In other respects than as gout pro-ducers, the distilled spirits are more mischievous than wines; they bring in their trains their own beases when used in excess only gout is not

me of them.
Indigestion, in certain forms, a rich animal liet, and excess of food, tend to the establishment of gont. Severe sedentary study or mental ment of gont. Severe sedentary study or mental anxiety, or any hervous depression injuring the direction, will tend also in other ways to get the unwelcome urate into the blood. Gont, perhaps, because of the difference of thet, is less common in bot then in temperate climate- and its attacks are especially common in the spring and autumn; most common in spring; least common during the bot time of summer.

There is a peculiar tendency to gont in painters, plumbers, and workers in lead.

The predisposition being established, every man fields out what will bring on a first his gont most quickly. One cannot take a gine of champagne, another cannot take a gine of port, another cannot take a glass of port, another cannot take a glass of Madeira, without producing it. A patient subject to gont only in a slight digree, felt pinching pain in the toe immediately after drinking a second glass of port wine. Whenever a few glasses of wine, ale, or porter, tand quickly and invariably to inflame a joint, that indimmation is a touch of gont, and nothing else. Given the rendency, whatever produces indigestion, especially with acquity, may excite the disease. One man got gout if he drahk lemonde, another man was lamed by enting cifron. Cold, or a wind-checking perspiration, will bring on an attack in some patients; one sufferer There is a peculiar tendency to goot in painters. n an attack in some patients; one suffere he as a strates in some patients; one singers ways had his gout brought on by the east wind, hen as to the depression of mental labor; there the case of a scholar who brought on a fit of the out by solving a hard mathematical problem and it has been known to follow loss of blood by

### LA PETITE MAISON.

eeding at the nose or tooth drawing.

The "small house" has really been one of the rentest curiosities of Paris for some time past. bere is hardly a Parisian who has not gone once to look at the marvel, and, had it been possible ome speculator would long ago have taken the bouse, turned it into a cafe, and done a roaring trade. But this could not be the occupant, who is also the landlord, allows no one to enter-that s to say, none of the curious public with myself

he made an exception. Who in Paris, in France, I might almost say in Europe, does not know the Fambourg St. Honore, he modern Faubourg St. Germain, where all the the modern Fauluary St. Germain, where all the great people of the new era have settled? The splendid Elysee Napoleon in the centre; farther on, the Russian and English Embassies, huge palaces with extensive courts and gardens; on the other, the new Ministry of the Interior; the ex-Palais Beaurean; and a little farther on, the renowned Hotel Castellanu—and so on, one magnificent edifice after the other. The balconies are richly glided; through the plate-glass windows you are really damagning and consideration. are richly glided; through the plate-glass win-dows you see costly damask and trocade curtains; in all the court yards embroidered lackeys, and equipages driving in or out. And then too, the new Rue de l'Elysee, where each house costs at leasts a million. The last open ground between the Russian and English Embassies was bought a few years back by Pereire, the banker, for two millions, and he built on it a hotel, whose in-terior is said to be finer than that of the adjoining imperial subace—which I can well believe for reperial palace—which I can well believe, for bereire has certainly more money than the

Emperor.
In such a neighborhood, though it can hardly be believed, is situated the "small house;" and even more, it is exactly opposite the chief gate of the Elysee, so that their Majestics glance must involuntarily fall on it in riding out. But as their Majesties do not live in the Elvsee, and

as their Majesties do not live in the Elysce, and the master's eye has not yet been offended by this incomprehensible anomaly, the house has stood there quietly, and will continue to do so, for it has its history. The ground landlords on the right and left made the owner brilliant offers, but to no effect; the small house still stands on the spot where it stood in the last century.

Under the Restoration and the Government of July the small house was forgotten and unnoticed; not surprising, for the Eiysee was unoccupied, and so neglected that a part of the side-buildings fell down. There were palaces enough in and around Paris, and the tavorite palace of Napoleon I was certainly the last the Bourbons or the Orleans would have liked to occapy. During the Presidency of 1849 and 1850, Prince Lonis Napoleon resided there, and performed the coup of stat at it. But this is an old sory.

stat at it. But this is an old s ory. house began to be talked about. One of the doorkeepers of the Elysce had noticed for some time past a strange and very alarming sight at the opposite house. Whenever the Prince-President rode or drove out, the curtains were gently parted at one of the low windows, and a swartby bearded tace became visible, which cased at his Highness - people were beginning to use the word then. This was daily repeated; whenever the Elysco gates were opened, and the usual roll of the drum was heard, the curtains par ed, and behind them always appeared the same swarthy bearded face. The gatekeeper told his comrades, and they repeated its othe footmen, each, of course, with his own comments. At length the Intendant heard of it; from him it passed to the Account, and the atter at length imparted it to General Rollin, commandant du Chateau, very secretly; for that the matter was suspicious and dangerous was

Who knew what might be going on behind those curtains vis-a-vis? perhaps a conspiracy against the Prince's life, or even an infernal maagainst the Prince's life, or even an infernal ma-chine? The spot was admirably adapted for such an attempt; no better could be selected in all Paris. The General inquired about the inhabi-tants of the opposite house, quietly, of congse, in order not to arouse any premature suspicion or alarm the conspirators. But he only learned generalities; on the ground-floor there were two small shops, as there are now, a lingeric and a cremeric; between them the narrow house-door, leading it a long dark passage, the two windows eading in a long dark passage; the two windows of the single story, small and low; about them a couple of manardes, still amaller and lower, and that was all. The whole was dity and decrepid: he No. 86, a large percelain plate, white on a blue ground, was the sole clean and elegant part

the building. The Prince-President had accidentally heard, to, about his unpleasant neighbor, and his priosity was aroused. The next time he went ut, the ominous face again app arei at the cur-ain and stared at the Prince. The latter bowed olliely (at that day he knew how to salute copie as kindly as ever a prince managed it), c window was dragged open, and a lond "Vive Empereur!" was shouted. Only think! sarce two months after the cosp s'etat, which

Scarce two months after the cosp s'ctal, which consolidated the Republic again, and when the Maire of St. Cloud had just been degraded for having begun his official proclamations with those prohibited words.

So then a loud "Vive l'Empereur!" and the next moment the man with the fearful facewhich, however, did not look near so terrible—was at the carriage door and kissing the Frince's boots, coat, and hands—in short, everything he could clurch. They tried to restrain him, but he could clurch. They tried to restrain him, but he pushed them aside and cried to the Prince:—
'Enfin, Sire, your voils de retour. Ca a ete bien, lorg!' and then burst into tears. The Prince was affected, and offered the old man his hand, long!" and then burst into scars. The Prince was affected, and offered the old man his hand, who stood as if glorified, and gave all sorts of unconnected answers to the questions asked him. When he grew calmer he told what he had on his heart. He was seventy-two years of age, a veteran of the First Emplre, served in higypt, fought in twenty battles, and, what was the chief thing, was a personal friend of the Mameluke Rustan. Rustan! Among the Prince's suile was one who remembered that Rustan had really once lived in the small house which the Emperor gave him. "Quite right," the old man answered; "we lived there together, and he died there, too. Everything is the same upstairs as it used to be." The Prince-President had already got out of the carriage and prepared to enter the house; his officers followed him. Upstairs are two small rooms, one of which, Rustan's former spartment, is a sort of museum. On the walls are the various uniforms and arms of the Mamelukes, and numerous other trifles from the campaign, among them the flask from which General Bonaparte drank in Egypt. In the educate is a species of altar, with the Emperor's bust; on a small velvet cushion the Cross of the Legton, fastened to a faded red ribbon. Everything clean and cleverly looked after, however. In the side-room there is a field bed, with a table and chair. and eleverly looked after, however. In the side-room there is a field-bed, with a table and chair; on the wall an old hussar uniform from the First Empire, the shake with the bright yellow plume

Empire, the shake with the bright yellow plume eighteen inches high, and so on.

The Prince-President examined everything, and asked for explanations. The details in the old man's story were excessively comical, and aroused general merriment. Thus he had inhabited the small house for upwards of thirty years, without any title for he simply inherited it from face, then do you keep the house, they will leave you in it, only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is to only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is the old man at peace, recognized him as proprietaire, and taxed him as an only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is the old man at peace, recognized him as proprietaire, and taxed him as an only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us. It is the to only the same feat as in 1828, fifteen hundred france, although rents in 1828, fifteen hundred france,

cially in this aristocratic quarter, have gone up sixfold. But the old man is content with little, as his wants are small, and his tenants treat him.

like a father.

The Prince-President asked him, however, whether he wanted anything, and what he could do for him. The old man, who continually confounded the Prince with the First Emperor, and would not understand that he was the nephewfor Emperour ne much passhad ne wish but that he might be left at peace at his window; and not have a policeman at his heels when he took his morning walk in the Champa Elysees, as General Rollin had musicly ordered. At length, however, something occurred to him — "Sire." owever, something occurred to him - Sire of said, for he never addressed the Prince oths said, for he never addressed the Prince otherise, "I am sure you keep a better table than I
be and wine, too, has been so had and dear
tely, if you now and then — "The Prince did
tallow him to mish, hat promised him a dish
nd a bottle of wine daily. This promise was
ally kept, and so long as the Prince occued the Eiysee, a lackey could be seen daily
rewing the road with various dishes and bottles,
he ha fait de sou altesse," as the fastman always
nd—"de sa mej-ste," as the old man always
ngrily corrected him. But as he drank but little,
coften invited a couple of wooden lees from the often invited a couple of wooden legs from the valides, his friends from Wagram or Jena, and greybeards toped and sang in the little upstire om, as they did in the bivourae on the eve of a tile, when the Emperor silently passed them. int. But this always took place, in the in own room, not in the one where Hustan d, through respect for the relia. The guests ly west there when they broke up, and looked lously at the different things; if a fear happened or the in the eye of one of them, the host would ay, half sugrily, half frankly — 'llete, pour quo seures to' puisqu'il est de retour.' This wa

by half angriy, had makely above. This was errested pulsould est de retour." This was erribe prest refrait, as is the case with all the twalles of the First Empire.

When the Prince quitted the Elysso, and a imperor occupied the Taileries, he at once the mile red his old neighbor, and sent for him that he was a sent for him to the beautiful to the head of the red his old neighbor, and sent for him to the head of the red his old neighbor. the marked his old neighbor, and sent for him to tell him that he should send him his dinner a sefere. "Je vous le disais bien, Sire," was the did man's laconic answer; "que l'Empereir c'etat pas mort." In the following rears he was requestly seen walking in the Tulleries garden. frequently seen walking in the Tuilories garden, siways under the Emperor's window, which he saluted, to the annoyance of many too scalous larkeys; but he was not interfered with, as he was known. Afterwards, I saw him several times behind his curtains in the Fanbourg. St. Honore, but he looked unhappy, and had grown very old. The small house, however, still remains as of yore on the old spot.

Admiral Farragut at the New York State Soldiers' Home on Christmas Day. At this well-known institute, located in the arge new building, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard street the "Ladies' Visiting Committee" had prepared a magnificent dinner for the soldiers now inhabiting the premises, as well as others who were invited from the neighboring cities and towns The funds requisite for the extertalnment were provided by contributions from the Board of Brokers, and we only wish that the Board had been there in a body to witness the fruits of their liberality in the bountcous tables that were spread for their country's defenders, and the unmixed gayety and hilarity with which they enjoyed the feast provided for them.

The dinner was gotten up under the super-vision of Mr. P. M. Mapes, the steward of the steamer City of New Fork, of the Norwich an-Worcester line, and embraced every variety of savery dish which the most exacting palate could wish. The tables were kept standing from 1 to 11 o'clock, !! M., during which time between 500 and 600 soldiers sat down to their Christmas dinner. Nor was the festival confined, by any means, to the dinner alone. Colonel Neville, the popular superintendent of the Home, had made ample provisions for the more intellectual enter-tainment of his boys. The spacious library and lounging-room for the soldiers on the second floor, was the scene of mirch, music and song during the afternoon and evening, which drew thither large numbers of spectators, who were not less pleased than the soldiers with the entertainment. Colonel Neville and his gentlemanly assistant. savery dish which the most exacting palate co

Colonel Neville and his gentlemanly assistant, Captain Dunleyy, welcomed all who came, and provided them with the best accommodations at the apartments would permit. The band of the 12th New York Cavalry, temporarily stopping at the Home, on its way to Newbern, N. C., fur-nished most excellent instrumental music, which was interspersed with a great variety of patriotic humorous and sentimental songs, sung to ar excellent plane accompaniment by the Union Glee Club, and by Miss Fowle, Miss Hafft, Miss Scarles, Miss Brown, of Yorkville, and other The room was tastefully decorated with ever-

greens, and at one end of the library-room, be-neath the cannon and other implements repre-senting the army, was posted a handbill, with the following inscription: -

MAJOR-ORNERAL SHERMAN, About 3:30 o'clock P. M., while the company were listening to one of the songs of the Union Gice Club, Vice-Admiral Farragut, accompanied by Commodore Drayton, entered the room, and was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. "Nine cheers for Farragut" were proposed and given, f llowed by nine cheers for Commodore Drayton. As soon as the tunuit had subsided, the Glee Club, at the request of Colonel Neville, sans "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," at the conclusion of which there was a unanimous cull for a speech from the Vice-Admiral, who responded to the call as follows.—

"Soldiers and Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen .—I am most happy to see you. The cordial reception which has everywhere been extended to me since I arrived in this city, deextended to me since I arrived in this city, de-mands my most grateful acknowledgments, though I feet that it exceeds my deserts. And it is especially gratifying to me to see the soldiers and sailors here assembled. I am always proud of those who stand by their hag and do their duty, and the presence alone of these men here, as well as the maimed condition of some I see about me, is proof that they have done their duty and done it nobly. I, so, have done no more tran my duty, and every man who has done that I tel to be on a perfect equality with me." (Ap-plants.)

p'au c.) Con modore Drayton was then called for, and thanked the audience for the reception they had given him, and said he was aware that he was entitled to their remembrance only from his connection with the Admiral, whose name was sufficient to carry any one through. (Applause.) He wished to say a word in behalf of the noble crew of the Hartford, some of whom be was gratified to see here to-day. Every man of that brave crew had done his duty nobly, and deserved imperishable renown. Many had beer swept from their guns while engaged in the attack on Mobile, but their places were immedi ately supplied by their comrades, and all seesned animated with a seal and patriotic fervor which glody sought the opportunity to do and die, if need be, for their country. (Applause.) He was glad to see that they were remembered

by their countrymes. Again thanking them for their flattering remembrance of himself on the occasion, he hoped to be able in the future a show himself not unworthy of their continued approbation. (Great applause.)

Both of the distinguished gentlemen were then introduced to a large number of the ladies present, and were afterwards conduced through the estatishment and showed the excellent arrangements for the care of our disabled soldiers and sallors. The festivities were kept up at the Home until late in the evening, and were of the most pleasant and entertaining character.—N. F. Tymes.

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CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000 200,000 Shares-Par Value, \$5.

President-JOHN B. ANDERSON. Directors. Therann.A. Boom, James R. Marse

K. B. Knesse, T. C. McDewell, Harrisburg. William S. Freeman. John W. Hall, Robert P. King. John Brady, do W. W. Wylle, Lancacter Charles De Bilter, William G. Shute, Colorado D. P. SOUTHWORTH,

Secretary and Treasurer. OFFICE. No. 423 WALNUT STREET, ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Pro-Sessors Rooth and Garrett with the must grathying results. Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Cour building. To original subjections \$2.50 per share for a Manited number of shares. Circulars, parophiete, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th last. 11-12-2m

THE RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY.

CHAUDIERE DISTRICT, CANADA EAST.

L. E. OHITTENDEN, President.

OFFICERS.

Ex-Governor James Policek, Director U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Hen.W. G. Moorhead, President Philadelphia and Erie Raliroad Company; C. B. Wright, Esq., of C. B. Wright & Co . Bankers : Henry Sheldon, Esq., of Stanton Shelden & Co., New York; W. B. Hatch, Esq., of Fair banks & Co., New York; T. B. Bunting, Esq. of T. B. Bunting & Co., New York | L. E. Chittendon, late Register J. S. Treasury.

00,600 SHARES..... PAR VALUE, \$50 EACH. BUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$50.

Property, 14,770 Acres, all Known to be Rich in

20,000 Shares of Stock Offered for Subscription. MO owners of nove GOLD from the Company's property may be seen on application at the Office of C. H. Co., No. 142 S. Third strest, where maps, prospectuses, and all information may be had. The latest report from the Geologist of the Company announces the discovery of FIVE new and very rich quartz lodes.

The Official Report of the Gold Commissioners of Canada will soon be published, showing over One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, at coin rates, of Gold has been recently mined in the Chandiers District, principally upon the Company's property.

A limited number of the Shares of the Capital Hieck may
be subscribed for at the Office of

C. B. WRIGHT & CO., No. 142 S. THIRD Street, Opposite the Exchange.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

W. A. HAMILL, No. 217 Walnut Street.

FOR SALE-All the leading dividend-paying OIL

WANTED-Parties with from \$2 to \$20,500, to form ALSO-ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the

originators in a Company, whose net receipts, at the precent time, pay fifty per cent, on the purchase money. reater part of the best Companies now organizing, under the direction of gentlemen of experience and undoubted standing. Call and get a circular.

COAL OIL. AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

can he supplied at lowest each prices with CEMTWICATES OF STOCK,
WEARSTEE SOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
DAVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.
A full associations of namples on hand for surchasing to select from. Styles of over Life different Octobiases of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer, 11-26-6w S. W. corner POURTH and RACE Sts. Athens county, Ohlo. CHARLES E. CLARK'S

PRILADRICHIA.

BEDDING WAREHOUSE.

AT NO. 15 N. BLEVENTH STREET,

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS The undersigned having leased the KER6INO-BCREW DOCK, begs to before his friends and the as of the Dock, that he is prepared with incressed ties to accommodate those kaving vessels to be release calibles to accommendate those having reseals to be raised or repaired, and being a practical abip-enganter and number will give personal allocation to the vanets en-roused to him for repairs. Captains or Agests. Sulp-Carpenters, and Machinists aving vancels to repair, are solutized to call. Having the agency for the sale of "Watterstedl's Fasconi totalls Communition," or Capper Faint, for the pracers ion of vanced bottoms, for this city, I am proposed to fac-dat the came on favorable towns.

BURNETT PROPERTY.

PAINT CREEK,

ADOUT TWO MILES PROM ITS MOUTH,

CLARION RIVER.

Baw mills on this property, and heavily covered with white pine, and other timber, which alone would pay a in ident on \$500,000. Also, soal in abundance, one large win now being developed. At the present price of coal in his county, a targe your could be derived from this branch

KANE FARM, 250 aures, on Clarion giver, 10 miles there Ciarles town, and 14 males from Brookville, the capital of Jefferson county. This territory has one and halfmile front on Clarion river, and from surface indications there is no better oil lands in this State-wells trenow going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil. This land can be bought at the lew price of \$200 per more.

Nine acres on Cherry Tree run, a most valuable piece fall property, serrounded by large flowing and producing wells. This piece of land, once developed, will prove as emmerative as the entire territory of the most favored ti companies, and can be bought low.

193 acres near Franklin and near French creek. Turough a portion of this land there is coal, varying from two to five feet thick; also, in one and limestone, which is now such wanted in this region, can be had in anundance, About 30 acres of this land shows the most favored prospoets for all yet discovered on Franch creek. This entire place of land can now be bought for \$25,000.

lik seres valuable cost land near the Allegheny river being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company; reporty. Three-feet coal value now open and working This pleas of land sould be made to prove most profitable it in the hands of an energetic company.

100 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranberry township. heavily simbered, and underlaid with many large value of coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who possessed this territory. About eighty seres of this and is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface sudications as are to be found on Oil speck and Cherry run. Price \$25,000.

185 acres of land in Jefferson county, Pa , near the grea of region of the Clarion river. On this property there is valuable timber, and undertaid with heavy coal veins, a few of which have already been opened. The cil indications are very similar to those met with on Cherry run This piece of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but little attention paid to this region, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabutions prices as land on Cillareck. The coal alone on this territory, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.

10t acres in Cranberry township, Youango county, being near East Sandy, and not far from the Allegheny river. Williams row goes through this antire property. Mear by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or scal, are not surpassed by any land in this county. This form can be had for \$16,000.

acre and 27 perches, being a small piece of valuable boring land in Venango county, which can be had either on lease, or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of and in this county. Can be bought cheap.

REELER FARM. - Situated on the northwest branch of Patchell run. Venange county; one foorth of this land to good boring territory. Coal also on this land, and joins the Scott Farm, which has been sold and is new being

developed, 100 scres. 550 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county; they are sinking wells on adjoining lands, with good show of

10 acres in Sugar Creek township, Venarge county; this land is well located, and fully one-half is adapted for boring purposes, several wells now going down on adjoining lands.

1000 acros of land in the Western oil region of Virginia. This territory is located mear and is surrounded by some of the most valuable oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract.

## OHIO OIL LANDS.

HART FARM-60 acres to Marion township, Morgan county, Onio.

CRAY FARM-00 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Oblo.

HENRY FARM-80 acres in Berns township, Atlena

M'ELFRESH PARM-45 acres in Marion township, Mergan county, Ohio.

BALL FARM-40 acres in Homor township, Mergan county, Ohio. POSEY PARM-50 acres in Homer township, Margan

county, Onto.

BOILEAU FARM-80 acres in Berne township. Athens county, Ohio. BOASLY PARM-127 scres in Homer township,

Morgan county, Ohio. VORE FARM-60 acres in Homer township, Moryan county, Ohio.

township, Morgan coanty, Ohio. PARMENTER FARM-140 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CHOY AND HANY FARM-90 acres in Homes

R. ELLIOTT FARM-27 acres in Berne township. J. ELLIOTT PARM-los acres in Berne town-

ship, Atheus county, Ohio,

GRAY FARM-40 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohie. EDGERTON PARM ... - acres in Serne township.

Morgan county, Dhie. BOILEAU FARM-200 acros in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

HART FARM-41 acres to Homer and Marion town

ships, Mergan county, Ohio,

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO., 12-24-stuthit Reesz 17, No. 500 OHBERUT Street.

INDIAN SPRING OIL COMPANY, IT HE DRAKE OFFICE, No 152 8 FOURTH Street JOHN KEICHAM. BERETARY AND TREASURES, JOHN C. SAVERY.

Parmer Refeham,
Parmer Atosh.
Mark Balderson.
Thomas W. Battey,
John G. Havid A. Woelpper,
CAPTEAT DERROTORS.

Months shares at \$1 each. More shares resorred by the Company for a working cauttal.

The Company have accured in few simple one of the most valuable oil producing parcels on the Boberts Farm, on French creak Venanço county, Pa., about four miles from Frankin.

The tract contains should notes, with a river in from of manif people feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Measiville a Oct City Foundary through the property. Upon at there is a conserved Oil Spring, the product of which was formerly want to be indicate for perfectual purposes.

The Company have one well 240 first deep, wednesday the eaviest Lubricating Oil, which is worth at the present time \$20 per turned; and as they are now preparine the seccessary machinery for working this and other wate, in s confidently expected, early in the year, to pay a larmenthly dividend to the Stockholders.

A limited number of staces will be sold at the origina rise of One Dollar per share.

ay he par cent, of the subscription price, and the balance the delivery of the certificates, any January 1, 1865. Applications for Stock may be made at the office of the company. No 152 S. FOURTH Street where specimens of Oil from this Company's well may be seen, and any information relative so the property may be ob-

PENNSYLVANIA

## IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 139 S. FIFTH ST., PHILADA.

CAPITAL, 2,000,000 DOLLARS. 200,000 SHARES, AT \$10 EACH. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE to FOR FULL PAID STOCK. Reserved Capital, \$250,000.

> PRISIDENT. ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS, JOHN M. POMEROY. A. R. MCCLURE. TROMAS A SCOTT. ELISHA W. DAVIS D. K. JACKMAN, PETER J. C. HOMBERGER. PETER B. SMALL,

SHCHETART, JAMES M. SELLERS.

TREASURES. ELISHA W. DAVIS. This Company has three different tracts of land now

roducing oil, and ample revenues to guarantee regular vidende. The three tracts with wells on them, are capable of exsensive development, and the Company have five suginor

and the fixtures ready to prosecute the work. It has 120 acres in fee on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, with 110 reds river front, and 78 rods rent on Lay's Run. This land is now worth \$100,000 axclusive of the Oil right.

It has 100 acres in fee in the Cherry Run district, immediately adjoining Charry Run Petroleum Company, and leases are about to be executed with two strong parties to sink wells on lease on this tract, the Company to receive half the OfL It has two tracts of land on Oil Creek, each preducing over ten barrels per day, and one tract on the Allegheny

river producing ten barrels of heavy Oil, worth \$21 per barrel. All of these tracts will be promptly developed. and they are well tested Oil lands. | It is organized on a certain basis to pay dividends from he start. Its revenues from Oil alone are more than tueles per cent, per sumum on the capital; and new

wells are about to be sunk on lease, without cost to the

Company, and one-half the proceed will belongs to the The Company has \$250,000 of fix own capital in reserve belonging to the Brockholders, and taking it altogether at resources for sertain dividends are not approached by any other Oil stock now in the market at soon double the

percental costs The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the devolepment of these lands most energet eally, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Com-

on the capital stock.

# THE CLOUSTON

OIL COMPANY. OF WEST VIRGINIA.

One of the best and most promising investments before the public. Pive Longes on BIG BURNING SPRING RUN. EIGHT WELLS on them, some producing, and good show of Oil in the others. MORGAN LEASES AND WELLS, on Standing Stone creek. 117 acres in fee, near the SIG BUE NING SPRIN 48. Also 1100 acres in fee, known as De SARAH PROVINCE FARM, on Yellow ereek, a tribuary of Hughes river, 300 acres bottom land. The Company is guiting Twenty Barrels per day, have four Engines now on the ground, and seven Wells almost completed, with how of Off in all of them.

All of the above property is in WIRT COUNTY. Call at the office of the BLUE CREEK OIL COMPARY, So. 467 WALBUT Street, and get a prospectus.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS NOW OPEN. 100,000 SHARES, - - - - PAR \$10.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 33 PMR SHARM. WORKING CAPITAL, \$21,000. THE LINCOLN OIL COMPANY

OF PITTSBURG, HAR IOC.000 SHARES AT \$1 EACH-PAR VALUE, \$1. WORKING CAPITAL, \$15,000

Their properties consist of one half the oil of the Dish will on the Hower farm, producing ten barrels per day or userise ting oil, selling at the wells at \$10 per barrel. The company have an engine, &c., complete, and room to bore or more well. two more wells are not a lease on Horse Creek Eddy, on which is one well, producing eight barre's per day, white rights, tools &c. One hundred and deven acres in see on Pithole run, Gree fourth of lease on land on Chagry run, Central onnty.
One half interest of a lesse on Lamb farm, on Cherry con-One eighth interest in a well now being such on Hong

Sole agent for Philadelphia, E. A. MARSHALL, Jr., No. 213 WALNUT Street.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Capital, \$300,000. - Shares \$2'00 Each. Working Capital, \$50,000.

Seven hundred acres land, of which about tive hundre are in fee simple, and the daily product is more than suffi-cient to pay a monthly dividend of Two per cent. I wently eight harries of all per day to this Company from the Kowley Wells, on Blood Farm. Entire working intere-in a well heing bored on the Chapp Farm, Leass of is acres on Duck Orsek, Olto. Lease of 121 acres on Little Mustingum, Ohlo, 20 acres in fee on West Hickory creek Fa. 180 acres in fee on Federal cress, Ohts.

Agent for Philadelphia. E. A. MARSHALL, Jr.,

No. 218 WALNUT Be. CUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESES 34-60 2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SHAM-

PETROLEUM COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, . . . . 81,000 000

100,000 SHARES, PAR \$10.

\$50,000 Cash Working Capital. EUBSCRIPTION PRICE. 89 50.

OFFICERS.

PRESEDRAT. T. HASKINS DU PUY,

President of the Catawirea Ballroad Company. VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS D. WATTSON,

the Hardware firm of Traitt & Co., No. 505 Market St. THEASURER. -SAMUEL WORK,

Of Work, McConch & Co., bankers, No. M S. Third street

DIRECTORS. T. MASKING DU PUT.

THOMAS D. WATTSON, E. S. RICHARDS, WM. D. SHERRISED, Insurance Agent.

GEORGE P. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co., A. W. LRISENRING. Cashler Manch Chunk Bank, EDWARD BEITPEN, BEQ.

The property of the Drake Petrolumn Company constate two tracts of land, one of two hundred and ffly-savus acres and one of two hundrek and sixty five acres, making in all five hundred and twolve acres, in fee, on the Cald-

wall Branch of Off Creek. The property has been critically examined by a Com-nistee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronowroad, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Of Orack, along which the largest off walls over discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every parties. lar, and it is believed, from the large number of all springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracis. The management have already secured saveral sagine and engaged a sempetent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bettom, an admirable

adapted for boring. Deveral companies are organized on lands immediately dicining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Phyladelphia. In presenting the Drake Petraleum Company to the suite, the Directors ask that their scheme should be eaamined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in fell farm

so to its present and prospective value T. HASKINS DU PUT, President. THOMAS D. WATTHON, Vice-President. BAMURL WORK, Treasures. Subscriptions will be received at the Banktay House of

WORK, McCOUCH & CO., No. 26 S. THIMD Street.

PROSPECTUS

KANAWHA AND HUGHES RIVERS OIL COMPANY,

OFFICE:

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.

- - - - \$1,000,000.

J. E. RIDGWAY.

ELISHA W. DAVIS.

PRESIDENT.

Capital Stock,

WM. M. BANDALL.

WM. V. McGRATH.

C. A. WALBORN,

W. H. KEMBLE.

J. E. RIDGWAY. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECRIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 200 S. FOURTH STREET.

ALSO AT No. 365 CHESNUT ST.

Divided into One Hundred Thousand Shares of Ten (\$10) Dollars each, of which Twenty Thousand Shares are set apart to be sold at \$2.50 per share, making \$50,000 Working Capital, to be expended in developing the lands and paying the necessary ex-

peases of the Company. The property of this Company constats of the fee simple nd perpetual lease of between 1000 and 1100 acres of land

Wood and Wirs counties, West Virginia. Nos. 1 and 2 are in fee simple, and centain about 170 eres, situated at Kanawha Station, on the Northwestern Railroad, about 10 miles above Parkersburg, Va., where the Kanawha river, the Parkersburg and Staunton incopike, and the Northwestern Railroad Company come to gother.

Upon this property is situated the Kanawha Station of the Northwestern Railroad Company, which is the most advantageous point of shipment for the oil produced in the region of the Kanawha and its tributaries.

No. 8. Is a tract of land perpetually lessed from Jap Robinson, and contains not less than 500 acres, and ad olns Mos. I and 2. No. 4. Is the celebrated Robinson tract, under a perpenal lease, and contains 202 acres, altuated in Wirt county.

about 12 miles above the former tracts, on the south side of the Hughes river and near its confinence with the Kanawha, and has a boring front on Book run of about two The royalty to be paid on those leases is one-sighth of

the not proceeds after the Company being relimburees for expenses and outlay in producing the oil. Above the trace, on the Kanawha, is the calchrated Burning Spring, and near that on the Hughes are many proat the enuiton of these two streams will be found the best off-professing territory in West Virginia.

mibulation. 13-90-trailes-61 THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

The slightle situation of this land affords a boring toret-

OFFICE, No. 241 WALNUT SERRET,

WILLIAM P. SCHELL

J. SEMPROR APRICA.